

WEST

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TITLE: Selection of a ribozymes useful for, e.g. inhibiting gene expression and improving nuclease resistance

Basic Abstract Text (2):

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A method to select a ribozyme that can covalently modify the 2'-OH group of ribonucleic acids in trans, comprises: incubating a ribonucleic acid library with a reactant that can react with a ribonucleic acid 2'-OH group; selection and isolation of the ribonucleic acid that covalently binds to the reactant; amplifying the ribonucleic acid of step (b) to form cDNA; determining the sequence of the selected ribonucleic acid; cleavage of the selected ribonucleic acid in a substrate part (I) by a catalytic part (II = ribozyme); and testing whether the catalytically active part (II) can covalently modify the substrate part (I). INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for: a ribozyme obtained by a method as above; a DNA sequence that encodes a ribozyme as in (1); a vector containing DNA as in (2); a host cell containing a vector as in (3); and a method to produce a ribozyme as in (1).

Basic Abstract Text (5):

USE - The ribozyme can be used to inhibit gene expression (e.g. in gene therapy) or to fight retroviruses in vitro or in vivo. The ribozyme, DNA encoding it or a vector containing the DNA, can be used as a sequence specific gene probe. They can also be used for manufacture of nuclease resistant ribonucleic acids (especially antisense oligonucleotides) or to produce transgenic plants. The ribozyme can be used to acylate the 3' end of tRNA. In other words, it can be used as an aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase (all claimed).

PF Application Year (1):

1998

Standard Title Terms (1):SELECT USEFUL INHIBIT GENE EXPRESS IMPROVE NUCLEASE RESISTANCE